Poss Our Ges Corneges test. WASHINGTON, June 28, 1850.

If the dictatorial course which is now abourdly sensed by certain presses and politicists assuming speak authoritatively for a large interest of the Opposition, should be continued, against the dic takes of good policy and justice, they may as well cosclude at once that no union or harmony can be expected, and, as a pressury consequence, that defeat may be anticipated in 1860. Under the most favorable circumstances, success is not to be achieved without effort and a concentration of all the elements. Any serious division will do more then endanger it. To attain this great end, no sacrifice of principle or unreasonable concession is saked by men at the South, who have proved their saked by men at the South, who have proved their sincerity by reacting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opposing the Lecompton fraud in every shape and form. All they are in not to be addied with unnecessary burdens, and to be allowed to participate fairly and honorably.

There is beday a considerable party in most of

There is be day a considerable party in most of the Southern States, and a majority in at least four, if the test be fairly made, opposed to the misrale, tyranny, and corruptions of the present Adminis-tration. They desure a chance of expressing their hothlity effectively, and, therefore, wish to co-operate with the organized Opposition at the North. While sympathizing generally with their views, and practically with the policy which divided parties on the Kansas issue, they are not prepared to go the extreme lengths required by turns who conceive they have achieved a great triumph, when they have erected a formidable platform. Now, are they, and others in the North who hold the balance of power in several States, to be excluded from participation

An impression prevails, whether correctly or not. that this interest is to be excluded by requisition to which they cannot conform. It is already re-pelled by being told, just on the eve of important Boutsern elections, that particular theories must be adopted as a condition precedent to full com-maion. These declarations, if not purposely made, are certainly unfortunate in point of time, and are used to crush out the men who on every vital issue have atood up against sectional classer and cant, and in and out of Congress have nobly vindicated their patriotism and fidelity. Ethridge and other gallant men in Ternessee, who never flincted at the great crisis, have to confront an incidious enemy, armed with wenpons furnished by Northern hands. This is not right in itself, nor wise even for expediency.

It is proper that managers who have undertaken to dictate the programme for 1860, should know there is a contingency in which a third candidate may be presented, and in no factious spirit, and with no personal purpose, such as were exhibited with no personal purpose, such as were exhibited in 1356. This movement has been considered North and South; and there is information here, demon-strating that it has already engaged the attention of important influences in both sections, as a possi-buity by no means remote. Should it be started under the auspices named, much sagacity will not be required to predict the result in 1:60. If the Op-position would profit by the distractions of the De-mocracy, and seize the opportunity to redeem the Government, they should begin by reasonable con-cillation and the union of all their forces. When

the battle begins every soldier will be needed.

The Administration is daily receiving letters from all parts of the country, representing that its recent manifesto, denying protection to adopted citizens abroad, has produced the most disastrous effects of the party. All through the West this feeling is strongly expressed, and it is believed that thousands of votes will be lost from this cause in the August lections. Leading Democrats write that declaration has not only extinguished all their hopes of gain by the Massachusetts Amendment, driven away numbers of the truest party men, who consider they have been misled and deceived.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PIKE'S PEAK AND MR. GREELEY-THE RACI FOR NEW IDEAS - DECLINE OF COAL STOCKS-BANKS AND BROKERS-SPECU LATION IN SEEDS-THAT MOUNT VERNON MONEY-BREAD BY WEIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1859. The dispatch from Mr. Greeley at the Gold Mines has been waited for by thousands all over the country. It sets at rest the last remaining doubt, for by common consent it is known that he is to be believed. But the bright side only of the picture he has given will be remembered. His glowing account, though tempered by wise and fatherly caution, will put mastes in motion for the a commentary on the lofty character he has achieved, does this event offer! When the first stamzede of the returning gold hunters was paraded through the press, and all were hesitating which story to believe, the best or the worst, it was known that Mr. Greeley was on the high road to the mines-that he would shortly reach the doubt ful scene, and that his verdict on its richness or poverty would soon be rendered. Public opinion was everywhere suspended, and the world of would be gold-bunters kept still until that verdict should come, knowing that whatever Horace Greeley wrote would be the truth. His certificate will almost build up another Free State. They will not heed his caution, but the rush to that far off region will now be as ten to one before his visit. What a singular coincidence it was, that he should arrive at the mines just at the doubtful moment, reversing, by a dash of his pen, the publie opinion of an entire nation! Such is the feverish activity of the American

mind, that no idea is started, having the least sem-blance of novelty about it, but a thousand parties immediately go in pursuit of it. They start in the hards were waiting, each in his quiet corner for the new idea to come along. They spring upon it with an eagerness peculiar to that freedom of thought and action engendered by free institutions.
To day it may be a gold deposit in the cheeriess
gorges of the Rocky Mountains. To-morrow it may
be that somebody calls for a new postage stamp, a
new street hydraut, or a self-acting toothpick. No matter how great or how insignificant the object, the rush after the new hobby is equally universa. and equally impetuous. The capacity to grapple with any difficulty seems taken for granted. A fortnight ago a certain journal started a story that the Post-Office Department was cheated out of \$1,000,000 annually by counterfeit stamps. Yet the Government complains already that it is overwhelmed with letters containing plans by which this cheating may be prevented. Our city authori-ties determined, within 30 days, to establish drinking hydrants all over town. Yet, the number of plans how to do it in the best manner, is already very large, and some of them are very good. The greatest novelty, and the funniest, is a hydrant calculated to accommodate man, horse and dog. It is adapted to being placed over the common street are plugs, without, lessening their usefulness. It fire-plugs, without lessening their usefulness. It is made of iron, with three basius. The upper one catches the water for drinking, while the w surplus flows off into the second, which is placed on the opposite side and lower down, and is in-tended for the use of horses. The third basin receives its supply from the second, and will accom-modate the dags. By pressing the thumb on a but-ton set in the top, the water is made to flow, and

the flow ceases on the pressure being removed.

Every reader of the papers must have noticed the gradual settling down of prices in several o our once-prominent coal stocks. This declension has been apparent, not only in the coal mining companies, but in the strck of railroads got up with coal carrying as a dependence for income. It with coal-carrying as a dependence for income. It cannot be concealed that much of this depreciation is owing to the new outlets for coal, leading directly to New-York across New-Jersey. These works plunge directly into the heart of the coal region, and there, tapping the old improvements, not only divert a portion of their freight, but deliver coal in New-York at much lower prices than formerly.

The estural ery of New-Yorkers for cheaper fuel has thus been answered, but manifesting at the expease of numerous ploacer improvements, which, never anticipating competition from such a quarter, now find themselves loaded with costly works, for which there is no remanerative employment. The causes for depreciation being permanent, tendepreciation itself must prove equally so. The Reading Radroad is a striking illustration of the force of this competition. Its vast wharf arrangement on the Delaware just above the city, was once crowded with an pping, even to the middle of the river, as to render navigation dangerous. Hondreds of vessels were there at the same time, wait-ing their turn to baul in and receive cargoes. Now, the whole is comparatively descrited. The compa-by has long tince ceased to psy dividends, and the stock has settled down into a productive football for the bulis and bears. Another illustration of the changes brought about by New-York capital coming into competition in a business which our citizens at one time supposed was exclusively their Jersey Central. That road, with the new basin on the Delaware and Raritan Canal at Trenton, has the Delaware and Raritan Canal at the property taken away almost the entire coal shipments of Bristol. Wharf property there is no longer sale-able, and is fast rotting for want of use. But as one place declines another grows up. As Richmond and Bristol cease to be crowded with shipmond and Bristol cease to be crowded. ping, Elizabethport succeeds to the business. Sucrevolutions seem to be inseparable from the coal business of this state. The parties, unfortunately, who shourish at one end of the new line are not the same with those who suffer at the other. To these same with those was such as the settling down of prices for coal stocks must be added the hostility of the Government, whose persistent Free-Trade folly shuts up manufactories and cuts off the consumption of coal It may be a question, also, whether the systematic crusade of the bear interest at the Stock Board has not permanently depressed some stecks, even more dodge of this kind has been suddenly made against dodge of this kind has been suddenly made against the Lettle Echnylkill Railroad, which has hammered the stock down from 22 to 15. The cry is that the Company's title to its real estate is good for nothing, and that suits of doubtful termination are im-

ng, and that sails of doubtral termination are im-pending. All this may be a dodge or not, but in the uncertain condition of all coal stocks, it has operated very injuriously to many holders.

The Banks here have suddenly come to the res-cue of the prokers, and enlivened the general stagnation by refusing any longer to receive uncurrent Pennsylvania County notes on deposit. For some months past they sought to purify the currency by absorbing the whole issues of the country banks, and sending them home for redemption. The latter have made this city a favorite ground in which they had kept an immense amount in circulation, ranging at a discount of ‡ to 1 per cent. At these rates they were shaved daily by the brokers, the community suffering a continued loss by the operation. Once issued by the country banks, they never went home. The nuisance at length became quite intolerable, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which is the leading concern here, undertook to purge the currency by receiving them and returning them to the points of issue. But the experiment being tried, it was found to cost at least some \$25,000 a year; and as corporations notoriously have no bowels of compassion for others, the purifying process has been abandoned. and a new carnival of uncurrent rage will be inaugurated this week.

gurated this week.

It would seem that the times are never too dull for a nice bit of speculation. The past fortnight has witnessed a movement of this kind in clover-seed, buckwheat and timothy. Western operators have sipped in here and swept the market of times and seem to be a supported by the service of \$1 on othy at \$2.75 to \$3, being an advance of \$1 on rates current two weeks ago. Buckwheat has also advanced as much, and clover-seed is in demand at better prices. All this comes of the alleged damage done by the June frosts. But this speculation in these seeds is a sort of periodical occurrence in Philadelphia, because this is the greatest local mar-ket for them in the Union. The central counties of Pennsylvania produce immense quantities of clover-seed, all of which comes here for distribution. New-Jersey also produces much, as do several counties in Maryland. Our shipments hence to Europe are consequently large, a single one last year being 7,000 bushels. New-York shippers can supply themselves nowhere but here. The average quantity and value of this trade to us are believed

to be fully up to the following:

Clover seed, 18,000 bushels at \$6. \$1,110,000
Timothy and 55,000 bushels at \$2. 110,000
Herde grass, 40,000 bushels, at \$1. 40,000

This city is undoubtedly the great seed-mart of the Union, with an annually increasing supply. The production of clover-seed has been powerfully stimulated by the improvements made within a fee years in machines for gathering the flower containoperation, that the dullest field hand cannot go wrong.

Some of us have been wondering what the owner sherly caution, will put masses in motion for the dines, from every idle hamlet in the Union. What summentary on the lofty character he has speculation in the bones of Washington. I can olve the riddle to a certain extent-that he is rotating from one speculation to another, so diffi cuit is it for a man to give over when once fairly in for it. A Chicago paper informs me that Washington has purchased 250 feet of river-front in that city for \$25,000, ten acres of land for \$25,000; also, 320 acres, some 13 miles out, for \$25,000, and 72 acres for \$420 per acre. Mr. Washington, in company with a Virgicia friend, has dipped into Chicago to the tune of \$154,000. being very near the sum the ladies have so far paid him for the bones aforesaid. But it may well be questioned whether the Chicago speculation will pay as fremendously as Mount Vernoa, no matter

how fabulous it may be.

The full influence of the Mechanical Bakery on public sentiment is beginning to show itself. That institution has sold its bread by weight from the beginning. It uses only the best flour, bakes in a superior manner, and gives its customers such full satisfaction that the demand is constantly increasing. The public voice now demands that all the private bakers shall be compelled to sell their loaves by weight also, each loaf to be stamped with the number of ounces, like the Mechanical. To this demand the bakers loudly object, but Councils have taken the matter in hand and the crustiness of the bakers will in the end be made to yield. the great revolution accomplished by the Mechanical Bakery.

MICHIGAN.

LYONS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Lyons, Ionia County, Mich., June 20, 1859. From the determination so frequently avowed in The Tribune, of giving "reliable information to emigrants," I beg to present for your and their con sideration an account of the beauty and varied com mercial advantages of this place, located on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, 118 miles west of Detroit, where the road first enters the Grand River Valley, which bears a wonderful likeness to the farfamed productiveness and beauty of the Genesee Valley, in your State. While this valley possesses great richness of soil, it abounds in good water and water-powers, and has very many model farms, cultivated by as intelligent and enterprising farmers as

ever honored that noble occupation.

Very choice wild lands can be bought within one to five miles of our village at from \$8 to \$15 per sere. We have a healthy country, and the best of timber, such as walnut, butternut, maple, beech, hickory, ash, lofty and spreading, as well as burr-oaks as stately elms; and in the Spring from the bosom of the streams which flow from the northern interior comes streams which flow from the northern interior comes down the "to sering pine" with "its cohorts all gleaming" with foam and ice, and somewhat "sawed." That this point is destined to be one of the principal places in Northern Michigan is admitted by nearly everybody. According to the last report of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, the shipments of grain and flour from this station for the year 1858 were equal to 123,769 bushels, being 60,829 bushels of grain and 12,588 barrels flour. Of the thirty-one stations on the road only two exceeded ours in the amount of cash receipts, viz.: the cities of Pontiac and Grand Rapids; while the receipts for freight at our station exceeded any station on the road of Pontiac and Grand Rapids; while the receipts for freight at our station exceeded any station on the road by \$2,472 19. Of course neither terminus of the road is included in this statement. Our village numbers near-ly 800 inhabitants; was incorporated last Spring. Car-

and Registe. We have a fine Union School-house which can be We have a fine Union School-house which can accommodate 250 students; two Charches, Episcopal and Baptist. The Methochate and Spiritualists occupy the Town Hall, as they have no charch edificer. We have well-filled dry goods, hardware and growny stores, house and shoe shops, hotels—no of which "we bring of a news room, a flouring will, an extensive familiary memifice ory, and a good formers and mechanism shop. We have rare menufacturing facilities as far as power is concerned, but as yet lack the necessary capital. Manufacturies for agricultural implements and most articles of prime necessary is an agricultural

ital. Manufactories for agreentural implements and most articles of prime necessity in an agricultural country would no doubt thrive here.

Our crops book quite promising now, and, considering the fields bleached by the late heavy-freets in someny States, we see quite encouraged. The first freet did no damage, but the last did some harm, to core is particular. But since the freet, own has grown rapidly. We shall probably have nearly an average yeld of all crops; and there was a large surface sewed and planted. At the time of the freet there was but a very life wheat is bloom.

placted. At the time of the frust there was but a very little wheat in bloom.

On the pseudiar beauty of our location, the editor of The Detroit Daily Tribuse, in an interesting account of the recent excursion to Milwankes, remarks;

"There are a counts of towns we must specially praise, to wit. Lyons and local. They are beautiful villages, each neating at the foot of table lands, with such signs of neatness and thrift in their almost autoriken array of white houses, substantial characters and achool-houses, and bury streets, as to make the stranger feel cure that they are the abodes of contentment and competence. The farming country shout them is magnificent. Addyons the Grand and Maple Rivers flow past, the latter sweeping along at the foot of the is magniticent. At Lyons the Grand and Maple Rivers flow past, the latter sweeping along at the foot of the railroad embankment, and the former revenus away from it at a intie distance from this side. Between the railroad and the village there lies an intervale of low land, about a mile across, and reaching off down the valley, that is as five to look at as the famous Mohawk Flatz. Then comes the town, and hack of it the green clad bills elimbing gently up toward the sky. We have always possessed an unbousded admiration of Kalamazoo ever since we sat foot in its charming borders, but it has dangerous rivals in these two pracipal towns of Ionia County. If the people will do for themselves half that nature has done for them, there are be no county in the State that small surpase them themselves half that nature has done for them, there can be no county in the State that shall surpaid them in everything that is excellent and desirable, and there

can be carcely an equal.

That the many who are seeking Western homes may find as desirable a spot as ours, is the wish of your correspondent.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Will you permit me to occupy a space in your excellent paper, with a few words in relation to the Oregon war debt? I have frequently histed at the affair in my letters to the newspapers in the United States, and have been soundly threshed for so doing with the types here. The question is a vexed one, and one that involves much interest and feeling, both here and in the States. There has ever been a bold attempt here to muzzle the press, and also the pens of any and all who dared to reveal secrets in relation to the management of the Oregon Indian war of 1846. The expediency of this war has been already discussed, and its events have become history. The masses of the people of Oregon really believed that this war was begun and carried on by the authority of the United States War Department! When the Quartermasters and other high functionaries of the war here called on the "dear people" for supplies to carry it on, or for volunteers to fight the combined hosts of the mighty chiefs of the Red Men, the people cheerfully aided in

the defense of their country, as they believed. I repeat, what I have often said, that the masses of he people of Oregon are innocent of any intention of fraud toward the United States Treasury. But I will reassest, what scores of other men have said, that the Indian war here, of 1846, when once begun, was turned into a party war; one third of the hostilities being against the Know-Nothing Whigs, one third against the United States Treasury, and the remainder against the Indians. The war scrip was issued as against the United States, and was to be paid out of the first appropriations made for that purpose by Congress. The Legislature, in order to catch the votes of the v teers then in service in the Indian country east of the Dalles, passed an act allowing each mounted volunteer four dollars per day for his services! They did not say from what quarter this money should come

'Honorable gentlemen" were authorized to buy in and appraise all war supplies, and in the plenitude of their goodness fixed the rates at from two to six times the actual worth of such articles at the time! One of these honorable gentlemen offered me \$1,750 for seven vokes of oxen, for which I asked only \$700! I asked him when this war debt would be paid. He replied that I should receive all my money within nine months from that time (February, 1856). I then told him that I understood the whole secret machinery of the Indian war, and that Uncle Sam was not so great a fool as to allow and pay such prices for property here; and, beside that it was a " party war," and I should keep my oxen. Cayuse nonies, which had been offered to me at from \$30 to \$40 a head, were taken in at from \$125 to \$175. I know of "thousands of dollars worth of property taken at similar rates." Superior American horses were appraised and taken in, and then drawn out again by "honorable gentlemen, and two Indian ponies put in again for each American horse! As the doubts of the people began to arise, the rates for property in serip were raised. The war ended in oke, nothing was accomplished, the Indians held heir own country, and the army was withdrawn.

Then, you might have seen "honorable gentle-nen," busily engaged in collecting together, and seliing the war property! But were the plebians allowed to bid in this property in discharge of their war serio! No.

Their scrip remains unpaid, and the hungry ost of leeches in the numerous offices, created by our Legislature for this war, bid in the property, where it sold for each, folbed the money, and gave the United States credit for the same. The Hon Mr. Grover informed the United States authorities some time ago, that this fund was used to defray expenses! If you, Mr. Editor, had been here when this property was sold and bid in by the "faithful," you would have seen some low selling!
You would have been startled had you compared the prices at which it went to Uncle Sam in war scrip, with the prices at which it then sold. After 8 or 10 menths of hard labor, the Hon. Mr. Grover and his colleagues made out their report, as the United States Commissioners, in relation to this Indian war debt. And according to that report it was all O. K. ! We of Oregon, were urged to elect Mr. Grover, as our epresentative in Congress, in order to secure our shole war debt! Jo. Lane had promised the same thing, and much more, but the "faithful" have discarded him here. It appears that some persons have seen looking through "knot holes," and have seen and let out the secret, and that Congress is in possession of facts, which go to show base and premeditated frands in the management of this Indian war. Hence there is a long delay in the adjustment and payment of this war debt by Congress. The comhere are suffering the bitter consequences of this party war! Scrip is down to 25 to 30 cents per dollar here, and dull sale. The "honorable gentlemen," who so well lined their pockets with the spoils, are not suffering like the common people. Every man who furnished war supplies, would be very willing to reeive the fair worth of his property, with interest. No sane or honorable men would expect the United States to pay him the full face of his war scrip. As a whole, the volunteers and men who furnished war supplies were honest, and acted in good faith, and the onsequences of the villainy of "honorable gentlemen" ought not to fall on the innocent.

My sons and many of my neighbors hold large mounts of this war scrip. I see the hard times among us, and I know that if this war scrip had been paid by Congress, at its recent session, money would now be plenty here. And I know, too, that if I had wielded my pen at home and abroad in behalf of the course

tie Hawley, ess, candidate for Canal Commissioner in New York Rending 1865, was elected President.

We have a splended water power, which is being improved at a heavy outlay by Daniel Ball, esq. of Crond Rending. war debt, and if it were, we are too goor and bard rus o pay it. We are assured by the Hon. Delazon Smith, that we number near 95,000 white persons it

Oregon, and that we are very rich; and the Him. Jo Lane maye we are a "dear people," a "Gut-blossed people," and a " petrotic people," yet, we feel pratty poor, and profty hard up in these times, and are but ttle able now to enter on the heavy expense of supporting a burgey host of their officers !

When the news reached here lately that Oregon had become a State, there was but a pour show of joy, except emong the officers elect of the State Governnest of Oregon. Had the war debt been allowed and paid by Congress, then such announcement would owe called forth one Itay and load shout of Joy from the plebian hosts from 42° to 40° north latitude on this coast. As it is, we must toll on, and sell our produce at present raisous prices here, pay up our enermone taxes, and try to draw the scales from our eyes. Ovegon, March 29, 1809. DAVID NEWBON

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

The Doy trial is closed, and Dr. John 24, 1809.

The Doy trial is closed, and Dr. John Doy found guilty and sentenced to have years in the Peninentiary. To say that such a finding of the Jury is an outrage, and in open violation of the evidence in the case, is only a mild expression of the feelings of every caprejudiced and right minded man who attended the former or the

and right-mission man who attended the former or the present trial.

The following I clip from The Journal of this city:

The State had from the Court an instruction waken it had not at the previous trial. It was in entrance that the Jory migro-lafer milt from circumscances. This, together wish Doy's con-fearion, while imprisered in Westers, to wer. That he believed ne was serving both the laws of God and his notunity when engaged in sasteing slaves in making their energy from their masters, and that he had been engaged in the nations before, and if apputed, he would engage in it again with more energy than every axes, a memorated of a survey for an U. G. R. R. Inoid on his presen-and other circumstances elimined from echaneses when coming into conjunction with the above from echaneses when coming attends of the Jory to find a variety days will take place before the sentence will be put in execution, as evuidenced to the prisoner will, trobably, make an attempt to have the decision reversed by the Supreme Court.

The testimony is, in amount, the same—only, Mayor Wood was present. His testimony was more favorable than his statement read before. Yet the Judge makes the above new ruling. And here permit ms to say that while I denounce the above new instruction of the Judge, I will say that all his decisions, instructions and rulings before were strictly impartial. The belief of Doy, and his statements of what he had dose and would do, made use of to convict him, were given as testimony by a man who, in the bonest belief of all the reporters in the former trial, perjured himself, he only reporters in the former trial, perjured himself, he only being able to remember parts of what Doy said, and all those portions of Doy's remarks strongly against him. At this trial he was conveniently absent, and mary inconsistencies and contradictions. I think the counsel for the defense made an error in agreeing to receive the report of his testimory, as offered; for none of the evidence was taken down by a thoroughly-

of the evidence was taken down by a throughly akilled reporter.

The "memoranda," speken of it the above extract, was not proven to be Doy's, nor was there anything in it that should properly have influenced a jury.

The charge against Dr. Doy was, that he enticed the slave Dick from the State of Missouri. The evidence failed to show that Dr. Doy was ever in the State of Missouri; while it conclusively proved that the boy Dick left Missouri with a pass from his master, which is the second state of the John Doy never saw.

State of Missouri, while it conclusively proved that the boy Dick left Missouri with a pass from his master, allowing him to do so, and that John Doy never saw him until after he reached Lawrence.

Further comment is utnecessary, the whole transaction is a libel upon the freedom of an American citizen, in open violation of justice, and only paralleled by the English state trials in Ireiand.

It the Supreme Court of Missouri does not grant a new trial, they deserve the enscration of every honest heart and unprejudiced man; but I cannot think the highest Court of any State could be guilty of so great injustice as to refuse a new trial, with the features of this case fairly before them.

Had the same force of reporters been present in the Court-Room, as on the former trial, I do not believe he would have been convicted, nor that the Judge would have granted the new instruction. But we all felt confident that he would be acquitted, as there was less excitement than before. The result plainly shows that even Slavery, in her strongholds fears the free, untrammeled press of the country.

The citizens of Kansas feel justly indignant; and if Doy goes to Jefferson City, slave property on the border will be more unsafe than ever. This trial, if adverse in its results, will breed more univergound railroads than the mere sight of Slavery could in ten

THE BALTZLY MYSTERY SOLVED.

A DEAD MAN WANTS TO KNOW HIS OWN WHEREABOUTS.

From The Clereland Herald, June 28.
We are at length in a position to clear up the mystery that has hung over the fate of Dr. B. F. Baltziy, whose strange disappearance, and the history con-nected therewith, have formed the subject-matter of three previous articles in this paper. We have left no stone unturned in the effort to get at the truth of this singular affair, and the result of our inquiries is the accumulation of documentary and oral evidence that sets all doubts at rest as to the fate of the missing

doctor.

In order to tell our story aright we must go back to sometime previous to the Doctor's disappearance.

In 1807 Dr. B. F. Baltzly and his wife took the house

In 1857 Dr. B. F. Baltzly and his wife took the house on Detroit street of which mention has already been made in previous articles. At that time he appears i flush of money, and lived high.

At length they got into distress, and money could not be procured. The rent remained unpaid, and money borrowed from the owner of the house was not returned. While in this distress their landford heard of the policy of insurance (of which particulars have previously been given) having been taken and paid for. He taxed the Doctor with the fact, and remonstrated with him—a heatthy man—pairty out so much strated with him—a healthy man—paying out so much money for a life policy while he was unable to pay any of his debts. The Doctor significantly replied that

it might be good policy."

A short time after this the neighbors heard an apparent quarrel between the doctor and his wife, and emarked on the fact to each other. The next morning remarked on the fact to each other. The next morning Mrs. Baltzly called on one of her neighbors, and said that the doctor had gone off in anger the previous night, and she feared he had drowned himself. She made no particular excitement about the matter, but shortly after called on the insurance agents, as before stated, and said that her husband was accidentally

stated, and said that her historical was accidentally drowned while crossing the river.

She, however, made no mention of the fact that he was apparently minoral of the "long journey" which would be commenced by a tumble into the Cuyahoga, and therefore took with him six clean shirts and a

second suit of clothes.

We have already given full accounts of her curious We have already given full accounts of her curious proceedings in endeavoring to get possession of the insurance money on her husband's life, and of the steadfastness with which she stuck to the story of his accidental drowning. At length she left for Springfield, in company with her foster-mother, taking with her most of the goods, but leaving some things, among which were letters and documents, some of which have ome into our possession.

In the latter part of February, last year, about two months after the disappearance of the Doctor, Justice Wells Porter of the West Side received the following

SHERRARD POST-OFFICE, Va., Feb. 25, 1858.

Mr. W. Porter Sir: I wish to get a little information from your place. Since August, I wrote no less than six letters to Dr. B. F. Bantily, but as yet have received no reply. Has he left your place? If no, where has he gone? I have some news for his wife concerning her grandmother, and important news. You will obtige me by giving the information by the reture of mail. This letter has passed into our possession. The signature aroused our suspicion from the fact that the Doctor's given names were "Benjamin Franklin." The writing is of a peculiar character, not easily initiated. On comparing it with the documents in the Doctor's acknowledged handwriting, the authorship of the letter was at once determined. The Doctor had a very recollist way of griting his name, and its appear. the letter was at once determined. The Doctor had a very peculiar way of writing his name, and its appear-ance in the body of the letter is a perfect fac-simile of f his usual signature. In every other particular, also, he caligraphy of the letter betrays the hand of the

missing doctor.

The letter was unanswered, and was soon followed station that Mrs. B.'s "grandby a much longer one, stating that Mrs. B.'s "graod-father" had left a considerable property for her, but the writer was afraid to send it because the Doctor might get hold of it. The Doctor was described by this B. F. as being a man of no character, and perfectly might get hold of it. The Doctor was described by this B. F. as being a man of no character, and perfectly untrustworthy. As long as Mrs. B. lived with her husband he could not venture to send money or make over "the farm" to her. If he could learn that Dr. B. was dead, or that they had finally separated, he would send the money and documents. This letter obtained no answer, and the "dead-alive" Doctor changed his textion.

Shortly after this time a letter was received in the

dreament west on to state where the body could then wate, and it accordent that if it had been the entries would not have been great. We have every remove for supposing that this epistic along amenated from the

uset" Ductor.

make the breathing sombones of the support dead man an indisponsible fact, he was not in Canada incl Pall and there recognized. He existence was also admitted by Mrs. B. to her legal adviser.

The rejectry that overshadowed the whole effor is

w cleared up. We had suspected that the William Frankfin" of 1806, and the "Benjamin of 1807 might have been thperson he the "Miss Hart" and "Mrs. Battaly of these dates were, but those who know both mean say that was not en. The story appears evolved. There that was not so. The story appears explored. There was an invariance on the Floctor's Life for \$10,000. He went to entraordinary shifts to pay the first premium, and then suddenly disappeared. His wife knew he was living, but claimed the insurance on the grounds of his supposed death—of which there was not the slightest proof. The Doctor, after his fight, was analyse to know how the story of his death took. The wife wasted strength of purpose to carry out the plot, and fell an easy pray to a "gay follow" who made her acquaintance. We congretable the incurance agents on they events.

a portrait of Mrs. Baltzly. It shows a women of some personal attractions, but one dedictor of determination, and thus impression both the descrip-tion of those who know her and her own history abun-

Toxac, June 10, 1859.

FROM ARIZONA.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

Correspondence of The St. Loria Rep. Minus.

A portion of the Gila River employing party have returned; they left some ten or twelve once who were determined to go on, until fully satisfied that there were no pold diggings worth working. Abundant eggs of gold were found, and a few placers, which might be worked with profit were water near at hand. The want of water an always be the bar to any entenance gold working in this region. There are placers within ten miles of Tuhac shach would pay hundeomely but there is to water within any reasonable distance, and it would not pay to pack the dirt. The Paparo country, seventy miles west of Tubac, abounds in gold, but there can scarcely be found water enflicient for drinking purposes in the dry season, and what little there does enter it collected by the Indiana into holes and tasks. The explorers found their pourney a very difficult one, over mountains, dry their journey a very difficult one, over mountains, dr plains, broad stretches of broken stone with scarcely tree to shelter them from the scorehing sun. It is the free to shelter them from the scorehing sun. It is the impression of many persons hereabouts that they went too far westward, instead of bearing up the river to Pluiry, the streams that flow into the Gila from the east and north. It is a remarkable fact that most of the tributaries of the Gila are larger than the main stream. This is the case with the Salina, Black River, and the San Francisco; they all contain a larger volume of water than the Gila, and in places aboutd in fi-h. The Gila is a brackish, unreliable stream, and cannot be depended upon for irrigating corrects.

he extitement throughout this region, caused by the nurder of sundry Mexicans, has died away, and peace prevails. Still, laborers do not return from So-nora. The Sonora Mining Company has not one fourth of its neural force, and the farmers of the Sonoita and Santa Company. of its news force, and the farmers of the Semonia asso-Santa Crox valleys are enflering for want of help to put in their crops. I do not believe \$10,000 will cover the dan age done the Territory by these desperadors. Four of them, Page, Anderson, Scott and Boit, have been sent to Messida for trial, if they ever hold another

been sent to Messilla for trial, if they ever hold another court in that place.

We have had a visit from Col. Bonneville, Commander of the Department of New-Merico, and his staff and efficial tour, made for the purpose of looking up a proper locality for a military depot near the Sonoraline, as quite a military force is to be assembled in Arizons. The 5th Infantry we supposed to be en route for this Territory, from Utah, and the Commander, Col. Loomis, will relieve Col. Bonneville from command of this Department.

Another revolution has broken out in Sonora. The Opara Indians, a powerful and warlike tible, have taken the field, and it is runnered the Yaqui Indians have loned them, for a grand movement in favor of Gas-

taken the field, and it is runnored the Yaqui Indians have joined them, for a grand movement in favor of Gandars and the Church party. The revolution has probably been incited by the priests, who have aroused the religious sympathies of the Indians. So far they have been successful. To the number of four or five hundred, well armed and commanded by the great Oputa Chief, Tunere, the revolutionists have captured several large towns, and are daily receiving additions to their numbers. Great alarm prevailed in the large to their numbers. Great alarm prevailed in the large to their numbers. Great alarm prevailed in the large towns, and expresses had been sent to Sinalos for troops of the Liberal party. It will be a vain strife. Gandara never can obtain ascendancy in Sonora again. His troops are defeated and scattered, his estates confiscated and the driven into calle. The dominion of the Church party in Sonora is at an end. Two sons of Gen. Gandara, exiled, reside at Tubac, patiently awalting the restoration of their faction to power. They are quiet, intelligent, young men, much respected by their own people and Americans.

Silver mining drags slowly. All the Companies here that are now in operation are straightened for want of

Silver mining drags slowly. All the Companies here that are now in operation are straightened for want of funds, of specie, mainly, which it is difficult to obtain. Proper machinery is also needed—steam engines, stamping mills, etc., and, above all, men who understand extracting silver from its various ores. Such persons can soon make fortunes here. But without capital in ready money, proper machinery, and persons who understand the management of silver mines, a who understand the management of silver mines, a concern can manage to exist only a short time.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

bar, and came to anchor. The old channel is fast fillirg up, and a new one is forming, making it unsafe vessels to enter which draw over twelve feet. There is at present nine feet in the new channel, and deepening fast. Had it not been for the strennous exertions of the pilot, and the kind assistance received from the United States ship St. Louis, Capt. M. would not have been able to have got out until the new channel had opened sufficiently. LOSS OF THE SHIP PLEATWOOD, OF BOSTON,

The ship Fleetwood, Capt. Dale, of and from Boston, February 9, for Society Islands, was lost May 4, in lat, 60 S., long, 71 W., by coming in collision with an iceberg at night, which stove in her bows, causing her to leak, and the pumps not being able to keep her free, the crew were obliged to abandon her in the boats at 3 a. m. of the 5th. Remained in sight until daylight, and when they left her her decks were under water. The first mate's boat, (Mr. Babson's,) was picked up on the 10th by the British bark -, from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, who landed them at Pernambuco about June 3d. There were four seamen in the boat, one of whom had one of his feet frozen off. Capt. Dale informed Mr. B. of his intention to steer for Falkland Island. He had with him his wife and child and sixseen men. The Fleetwood was built in Portsmouth. N. H., in 1852, was 600 tuns register, rated A 1, and was owned by F. Dale, and others, of Boston.

NAVAL.

The preparations being proceeded with on board the United States steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, are nearly completed, and that vessel will be ready for sea abou he 10th of July.

The Water Witch is also in hands, but the workmen

cannot be through with her for at least air weeks. Both these vessels, it will be remembered, are detailed for the Gulf of Mexico. The new steam sloop Iroquois, at the Brooklyn

Navy Yard, has been hauled alongside the dock to facilitate the labors of the workmen fitting her out. As there are no pressing orders concerning this vessel, her preparations are progressing slowly. She has not yet been assigned to any squadron.

ANOTHER NEW PERRY-ROAT. Yesterday morning Messrs. Roosevelt and Joyce

lauxched from their yard, foot of Houston street,

New-York, the new ferry-boat Warren, for the Long Island Ferry Company, to be run on Peck-slip Ferry. The machinery of the Commodore Perry, one of the ferry-boats, is all in and she will be ready to run by the Fourth of July. The Ethan Allen is progressing rapidly toward completion, and is expected to be ready by the 1st of August. The other two, Marion and Warren, will be ready by the middle of August. The length of each hoat is 153 feet, gangway for carriages 26 feet. The cabins are 94 feet long and about 13 feet wide; will seat 175 persons. They will be finished in a superior manner, heated by steam in Winter, and lighted with gas. The engines are the ordinary beam engines, nine feet stroke, and 38-inch cylinder. Boil ers nine feet in diameter, and 25 feet long, of best Pennsylvania iron. The wheels are 18 feet 6 pursued here by "honorable gentlemen," I would now be much more popular with the "party." Or, if I had always written over a false signature in cog. I might have had fewer enemies here than I have. Shortly after the time sales was made away with and that his body had been removed to a dector's of feet ten inches. The engines are furnished will might have had fewer enemies here than I have. inches in diameter, and 8 feet face. The draft of boats, with machinery and all in them, will be five feet ten inches. The engines are furnished with

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners not yestering at host. The brig Ecarche, from Bahit, with angar, was reported, and allowed to come up to the entry as the nickness experienced on board had been decided to be nothing more than billions fever. This brig J. Boyaton, from Post-on-Primes having had fever of a delicate characteristic based was diversed to above at Octavative than

Port-on-Prince, having had fever of a dubinus charac-ter on heart, was directed to shade at Quaractive the neutitime. The ports of Balin and Purt-an-Prince were both represented as hearthy. The City Inspector posicited a report from the Health Warden of the Fifth, Eneventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth. Wards in reference to the smill and sometiming emandishments and hoggenies located besospeticiting even blickments and higgeries located be-tieven. Suth avenue and Broadway, and Fiftleth and F fly-eighth electes. The horizon of the communica-tion was that the condition of these establishments was such as to don and the most vigorous of one for their immediate removal as nuisances. On motion of President Convell, the City Imagector was directed to forward a notice to each of the parties interested, or-dering them to abote their nuisances in three days, or alone the decision of the law.

dering them to above their business in three days, or above the decision of the law.

Dr. Mustar of Ca-tleton, Soviet Island, presented a resolution of the Castleton Board of Heakin, stating that it had long been their desire and wish to unite in contract in regard to heakin matters with the Board of Heakin of New-York, and also returning their actions of their above edgements by offering to cooperate to the extent of their above, recommended to commence their commencents of their second commencents.

The Commissioners of Quarantee problems silleted munication, recommending that such patients silleted with small-pox and kindred diseases, as would endanger the lives of the other inmates of the Hospitals, the inhabitants in the vicinity, should be sent to the Floating Hospital, and asking the opinion of the

Adjourned to Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
This Board met yesterday shermon & Cardo Garden, Prendent Venezance in the chair, and a quorum present.
An appropriation of \$1,000 was made to purchase

An appropriation of \$1,000 was made to purchase three lots on Ward's Island from Mr. Post, in whose the time was verted. The Commissioners have for some time past occupied these lots, and, on account of some missaderstanting, they were not before par-A resolution was adopted directing the Vice-Presi-

at \$3.50 per tun. Proposals were made, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Radroad Co. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. nade the lowest bid. As there are no sick at present at the Quarantias

Hospital, the question arose and was briefly discussed as to whether or not the nurses and other help should be discharged. It was contended that they had better be retained as their services might be needed on board

1859, 1858, 1859, Number of inmates in the Institutions in Ward's Island. 705 1,079
Number of inmates in Marine Hospital 48 148 Total 1,23 1,23 1,23 1,23 Salance in Bank Jan 1,139 1,20 1,20 43,600 2 Aggregate receipts to June 22, 100 6 76,522 41 Backspa since, to June 29, for communiation of passengers, &c. 1,130 62 14,471 40

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, at 12 o'clock on Monday, to hear the report of he Special Committee on Quarattine.

The President being absent, the Vice-President, Mr.

PHELPS, presided.

Mr. T. Tillston, the Chairman of the Committee resenting the report, stated that the report was very engthy, as the subject was one that required a wide

presenting the report, stated that the report was very lengthy, as the subject was one that required a wide range. In their investigations, they had gathered a large amount of interesting matter, much of which they had to leave in order to get it within the limits they had. He then proposed that the report should be printed before being presented, in order that each member could have an opportunity to understand it well when it came up. However, the reading was called for, and so Mr. Tleston read the report of the Commuttee, it commenced with a statement of two points having been made the basis of the Committee's labors; let, the laws of the State regarding quarantine; and 2d, the question of yellox-fever contagion, as considered by the National Sacitary Convention recently held in this city. After reviewing the origin and practices of Quarantine, the conclusion was drawn that it had originated in fear and ignorance. It had arisen from the nedical degma that forty days were necessary to deemine whether the person was infected with disease, which time had since been varied to seven days, according to disease. As to small pox and similar contagions diseases, the only mode of restraining it was by protecting the healthy by vaccination, and putting the sick where they could have pure air. The report for her set forth a large number of abuses of Quarantine, and concluded by an indorsement of the determination arrived at by the National Sanitary Convention—that yellow fever is not personally contagious.

Accompanying the report were a series of resolutions offered by the Committee against the present

Juan del Norte, arrived this morning, reports, June 1, left San Juan. After much difficulty, got outside the lar and arms. After much difficulty, got outside the lar and arms.

spirit of the report.

Mr. Lowe opened a discussion on the report. He said that he was glad to know that the entire Commit-Aff. Lowe opened a discussion on the report. He said that he was glad to know that the entire Committee had arrived at the conclusion that they had given, after a long train of reasoning. He only wished to see one clause added, which would be perfectly practical with these conclusions, for he thought the subject has been treated scientifically, and the Committee would no doubt receive in practice what they had determined in theory. He wished to see it included in the report as an expression of the Committee, that they were willing that yelle w fever vessels should be allowed to come up to the docks of this city, and not put them across the river. Although the Committee believed that yellow fever was not contagious in the person, he remembered that from one yellow-fever vessels. Norfolk had been depopulated, and from the same thing Brooklyn had also suffered to a great extent. When yellow fever did come, he hoped the men who concurred in the opinion of the Committee would not be alarmed.

cencurred in the opinion of the Committee would not be alarmed.

Gen. Wetnoze replied with some warmth, defend-ing the conclusions of the Committee, and saying that they were the same that our most scientific men had arrived at.

arrived at.

A motion to adopt the report led to quite a lengthened discussion, and finally it was accepted, ordered to
be printed in all the daily papers, and be taken up for

action at their next meeting on the 7th of July.

It was ordered that 1,000 copies of their annual report should be published.

Mr. Marshall submitted a memorial to be presented to the President of the United States in regard to losses by collisions of vessels, and asked that the Chamber would approve it and authorize the appending of their officers, signature to it.

ing of their officers' signatures to it.

It was said that the subject had been disposed of some time before by a Special Committee appointed by the Chamber. However, on motion, they conceded the request, and then adjourned.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Commencement of this Academic Institution took place yesterday at Niblo's Theater. The building was crowded in all its parts, and, as usual on such occasions, the majority of the audience were ladies. The heat however, was so intense that very many left the building before the exercises were concluded.

many left the building before the exercises were concluded.

The Rev. Isaac Ferreis, D. D., Chancellor of the University, presided. On the platform were seated the Faculty of the University, several members of the Council, and distinguished chizens. A fine band added interest to the occasion by the performance of various selections from standard compositions.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by the Chancellor. This was followed by the delivery of the Latin salutatory, by John W. Moore of St. Croix, W. L. The English salutatory was delivered by Uriah F. Rogers of New-York. After extending a welcome to the audience, he turned his discourse upon the subject of Courage. He extolled physical courage when rightly exercised, but he argued that there were instances where physical courage was moral cowardice. E. N. K. Taicot of Jersey City delivered the next oration. His theme was the "Influence of Success." He alluded to the fact of success securing to man the favor of others, while defeat was often the beginning of misfortune. He drew a distinction between the ment of success—according merit to that success only

of misforture. He drew a distinction between the menit of success—according merit to that success only which had a good object in view.

"Sympathy" was the theme of the next oration, by W. R. Marsh of Cornwall, N. Y.
Nathan L. Campfield of Newark was next on the programme. His subject was "True Philosophy."

"Echoes" was the theme of an oration by Roswell D. Smith.

D. Smith.

HENRY J. DRAITON of Jersey City delivered a wellwritten oration. The subject, "Iron is King."

"Cardinal Wolsey" was shown up by A. P.

SCHARIFF of Newark.

John Blake of New-York dove into metaphysics